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VOL. II NO. 281

# The Hongkong Telegraph

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1947.

## Trade Unions Support For Crisis Plans

### Japan Must Be Kept Impotent

#### Recommendations By Empire Leaders

Canberra, Aug. 28.—Delegates to the British Commonwealth Conference on the Japanese peace treaty today urged the banning of all Japanese arms construction, including the building of aircraft and warships and atomic research.

An official communiqué issued from Parliament House after the talks said that the delegates considered "Japan should be completely disarmed and demilitarised, that all armament manufacture should be forbidden and that internal order should be maintained by a non-military police force."

The main points discussed by the delegates during the third day of the talks were:

#### Grenade Injures Seven

Jerusalem, Aug. 28.—Seven persons were injured—two seriously—when a grenade exploded under an Arab bus at the Damascus Gate in Jerusalem.

Pieces of metal from the grenade were found at the scene, according to an official announcement.

In the meantime, a caravan of motor trucks, carrying hundreds of Haganah underground fighters, travelled from Tel-Aviv to Gaza in South Palestine to establish the 34th settlement there during the past five years.

The new settlement, named after the Zionist agricultural pioneer, Silvia Ettinger, was populated in a few hours. Electricity and water supplies had been made ready in the past week.—United Press.

#### Economic Crisis Faces United States

Moscow, Aug. 28.—The United States is on the verge of an economic crisis that will quickly turn into an "open explosion," the Academician professor Eugene Varga, the Soviet Union's leading economist said in a lecture here last night.

The crisis, he declared, would be one of over-production. The present boom arose from exports, with which the Marshall plan was closely linked.

The British crisis, said Professor Varga, was not one of over-production, but one of balance of trade and of a sterling system based on British imperialism.

Britain could free herself "from American pressure" by a real Socialist policy—"not that halfway policy of the Labour Party," he declared.

"Then 47,000,000 Britons would be able to lead a normal life," he added.

The aims of the Marshall plan were to turn Western Germany into "the war bases" of American imperialism and to isolate the new democracies of Eastern Europe from the USSR, drawing them into the American orbit, Professor Varga said.

They had failed in the second aim because the countries of Eastern Europe had refused to take part in the plan.

Calling Mr Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Minister of Britain "the chief architect of the Marshall plan, and the chief agent of the United States," the Soviet economist said that Mr Bevin wished to fight against the progressive camp, and was convinced that Britain could not cope with their crisis without American aid.

Britain was trying to continue to play the role of a world power on a weakened economic base, he added.

(Continued on Page 4)

#### It's Up To The Strikers

THE feared deadlock in the mechanics' strike negotiations has now been realised, and the time seems to have come for some fairly plain writing so that the public, who, if the strike extends to essential services, are going to be seriously affected, will suffer no misconception as to the origin and meaning of the present dispute. The strikers' committee still cries to high heaven that the action has been taken to secure improved working conditions for skilled artisans, but the plea, plausible enough when first advanced, amounts to "so much poppycock in the light" subsequent developments. Patiently, but persistently, has been emphasised to the strikers' representatives that claims such as 150 per cent or 120 per cent increases are impossible to meet. Carefully it has been explained why. But with increasing vehemence certain sections of the strikers' committee have talked their men into insisting that these are minimum demands. The employers' offer, which in certain of the higher grades of labour, entailed an ultimate increase of nearly 50 per cent has been laughingly scorned. Here then is the

#### Demand For Strict Price Control

#### MINERS OUT ON STRIKE

London, Aug. 28.—An authoritative Trade Union source said today that the Trades Union Congress convention, opening in Southport on Monday, would pledge the support of its 7,000,000 members—the most important single group responsible for the Labour Party's election—to the Government's crisis plans on the understanding that any direction of labour would be supplemented by control of capital.

The Congress will not demand any wage increase, but will ask strict price control and extensive anti-profit measures. Trade union quarters view the ban on foreign travel as a contribution toward that "equality of sacrifice" which is one of their basic demands.

The Congress will face another urgent demand for nationalisation of the iron and steel industry, tabled by the Foundry Workers Union, which is prepared to fight any delay which may be taken on the grounds of short-term welfare demands the retention of industry in private hands for the duration of the crisis.

Nearly 5,000 miners Yorkshire miners struck in defiance of their union and the Government today, imperilling the Labour Cabinet's desperate programme to save the nation from bankruptcy.

Between 10,000 and 15,000 miners now are on strike in South Yorkshire, Britain's largest single coal-producing area, in sympathy for the 140 Crimethorpe colliery workers who worked out to protest against an increased work quota given them by the Government Coal Board and National Mine Workers Union.

The latest strike idled nine more pits and altogether 12 pits were idle. The National Coal Board estimated that 82,200 tons of coal had been lost to the nation since the original 140 men walked out on August 14 because the coal face area to which they were assigned each shift had been increased from seven yards to seven yards two feet.

**"DISGRACEFUL"**

Mr Will Lawther, president of the National Union of Mine Workers denounced the spreading strike as "disgraceful" and "shameful anarchy."

The new walkouts came less than 12 hours after the Government announced details of its greater than wartime austerity programme, designed to cut Britain's dollar expenses by nearly US\$1,000,000.

Other developments today included:

1. Abolition of the basic gasoline ration set used car prices tumbling 40 per cent and depressed industrial share, particularly automobile issues, on the stock market. Garage and car dealers' issues fell as much as 33 1/3 per cent.

2. The Automobile Association said it would confer with the Government in an attempt to save at least some of the basic gasoline ration, which otherwise probably will force 1,000,000 private cars off the roads.

3. Informed sources said the Government was considering following up the reduction in the meat ration with cuts in the rations of canned goods, cheese and butter, withdrawal of luxury foods such as canned fruits, canned fruit juices, dried eggs and sardines, and a reduction in the cloether ration.

A spokesman for the airline and shipping companies said the Government's ban on pleasure travel abroad would hit them hard.

**GRAVEST PROBLEM.** The gravest problem confronting the Government was the Yorkshire coal strike. Government's entire programme of increased production for export further to narrow the US\$2,400,000,000 a year gap between British imports and exports depends on greater coal output.

The National Coal Board spokesman said the number of strikers probably would grow by leaps and bounds as successive shifts joined their fellow miners.

Mr Lawther said neither the Mine Workers Union nor the National Coal Board could tolerate strikes in Government-owned mines.

"The men must realise that no account can be taken of what they are capable of applying bring about any change," Mr Lawther said.

The Midland Executive of the Mine Workers Union issued a

#### 35 Killed In Air Crash

Oslo, Aug. 28.—Thirty-five passengers and crew were killed when a Norwegian Sandringham flying boat crashed into a mountain top on an island off Norway's northwest coast in fog at nine o'clock this morning.

Twenty-seven of the dead were passengers.

The names of the victims—27 passengers and eight crew—were not yet known.

The aircraft broke in two and caught fire.

A special commission was travelling north to investigate the cause of the disaster, it was reliably learned.—Reuter.

#### Death Of Mr "Jake" Anderson

Mr John E. ("Jake") Anderson, who was with the firm of the Anderson Music Store in Hongkong for many years, died suddenly on August 12 at Dumfries, Scotland.

Mr Anderson returned to his home in Dumfries after the liberation. He was interned at Stanley during the war.

The late Mr Anderson arrived in Hongkong in 1915 with Mrs Anderson and their daughter, Jean. He joined the Anderson Music Co, which later operated in Ice House St. His brother, Mr William Anderson, was head of the Music Company and had previously been associated with Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

**BARRAGE OF CRITICISM**

London, Aug. 28.—Britain's Labour Government was today faced with a barrage of criticism from newspapers and financial circles over its dollar crisis stash of imports as it turned to stepping up production and the boosting of exports.

A detailed statement on exports, promised for the second week in September, will follow the new super-austerity plan announced from the office of the Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, last night as the second step in "using a £100,000,000 gap in the initial dollar payments."

The Government's axe on dollar supplies, which means a cut on the meat ration, abolition of petrol for pleasure driving and a ban on the use of foreign currency for travel after October 1 was scored by the press as anti-climatic, a psychological error and done with any solid reason for the belief that the gap could be filled by the proposals.

Survivors are his mother, Mrs T. Anderson, of Birkhouse, Dumfries, who is 96; the daughter, Mrs Jean Chisholm, who was Mrs Jean Lyon, and two brothers, all living in Dumfries, Scotland.

A man of quiet humour, the late Mr Anderson was a favourite with the Colony's children and often entertained as a magician at children's parties. He was a member of the Kowloon Union Church.

The first Mrs Anderson died some years before the outbreak of the recent hostilities. Mr Anderson remarried and his second wife was killed on Christmas Day, 1939, in a motor accident near Tsin Wan.

Mr Anderson suffered from heart trouble during the latter part of his internment at Stanley. After the liberation he was repatriated to Dumfries, his native town, and did not return to the Colony.

## Middlesex Win Championship

### EDRICH COMPLETES 3,000 RUNS FOR SEASON

London, Aug. 28.—By defeating Northamptonshire at Lords today and carrying off the cricket County Championship, Middlesex has regained the honour for the South of England after a lapse of 26 years.

Middlesex were the last Southern county to hold the Championship.

After the first World War, Yorkshire won in 1919, and then Middlesex earned the distinction in 1920 and 1921. From that time until the outbreak of the last war, the championship was held by Yorkshire eleven times, Lancashire five times, and Nottingham and Derbyshire once each.

Bill Edrich, the Middlesex and England batsman, completed his 3,000 runs for one season in this match at Lords, one day later than his County colleague, Denis Compton, who today only needed another 15 runs to equal the record of Jack Hobbs of 10 centuries in a season.

Determined aggression by the middle batters saved Kent from a follow-on in their match against the South Africans here today.

The home county scored 216 in reply to the tourists' first innings total of 410, and at the close of play the South Africans had scored 43 without loss in their second innings.

God spin bowling by Mann and Rowan had Kent batsmen in difficulties until Valentine courageously set out to hit the bowlers off their length, and made a useful 55.

**VIOLENT INNINGS**

Davies, who was top scorer, with 80 runs, also mingled sound defence with judicious hitting, and Evans, aided by dropped catches, made a violent and successful onslaught on the bowling to score 61.

Mann was the most successful bowler, with 6 for 132. He made a very good start, but later his length was not so impeccable, as usual. He made good use, however, of a not over-helpful wicket and stuck stoutly to his task even when being severely mauled by Evans.

Melville and Mitchell gave the South Africans a sound start in the second innings, Mitchell being unusually aggressive against loose deliveries from the pace bowlers in the early overs. They had both scored 22 at close of play.

Close of play scores in the county matches today were:

At Southend—Essex 408 (Viger 84, Ray Smith 60, Wilcox 64); Yorkshire 401 and 33 for 6.

At The Oval—Surrey 570 (Eric Bedser not out 92; Walsh, left arm spin, 5 for 123); Leicestershire 167 (Squires, right arm spin, 5 for 34) and 90 for 2.

At Hove—Sussex 428 (James Langridge 70, Cox 142); Gloucestershire 293 and 39 for 4 (Crapp 53; Wilson not out 66).

Sing Tao's star player was goal-keeper Yue Yiu-tak.

The Hongkong team was on level terms at half-time with a goal by Lal Shiu-wing to counter a score by West.

In the second half the Athenian League's centre forward, Phillips, scored three goals and Kelleher got the other.

Dr Cheng Tien-hsi, Chinese Ambassador and Stanley House Secretary of the English Association, were at the match.

Sing Tao have yet to learn that in English football no team can walk the ball into the net. Defensive tactics and the quick tackling of players in this country demand a drive at goal as soon as shooting distance has been gained. Approach work that is good to watch is wasted if forwards cannot round off movements.—Associated Press.

#### American Success

London, Aug. 28.—For the first time in its 100-year history, an American owner, William Woodward, won the Glencorse Stakes with his two-year-old colt, Black Tarquin, over six furlongs at the York race-track.

The American-bred Tarquin, ridden by King George's jockey, Harry Carr, started at odds of three to one and beat Dorothy Patel's even-favoured, Birthday Girl, by a neck in a mid-10-3/5 sec, which is a record for the York race-track.—United Press.

### NO. 1 SIGNAL GOES UP

The No. 1 typhoon signal was hoisted this morning at 04.45.

Overnight, the Royal Observatory reported that the typhoon had intensified and was centred about 600 miles to the east of Hongkong, moving west-north-west.

It is believed the depression is of exceptional intensity, but at time of going to press the Telegraph was unable to obtain further information as to the tendencies of the typhoon.

SHOWING  
TO-DAY

THIKS

AIR-CONDITIONED

At 2.30, 5.15,  
7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

SUNDAY MORNING AT 11.30 A.M. ONLY  
"NEW ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"  
with HERMAN BRIX — AT REDUCED PRICES

ALHAMBRA & CENTRAL  
DAILY AT 2.30 5.20 7.20 & 9.20 P.M. DAILY AT 2.30 5.20 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.  
FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY



TO-MORROW ALHAMBRA CENTRAL  
"GOD'S COUNTRY" RIDERS OF DEATH VALLEY  
IN GORGEOUS COLOR  
Helen GILBERT  
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CHAPTER II  
Dick FORAN  
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FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.20—7.30—9.30 P.M.  
THE SCREEN'S SUPREME ADVENTURE-ROMANCE!



Commencing To-morrow: "MY GIRL SAL"

SHOWING  
TO-DAY MAJESTIC At 2.30, 5.20,  
7.20 & 9.20 p.m.



# This Question Of Stamina

AN ANALYSIS OF THE  
STAYING POWER OF  
OUR YOUTH

by HENRY LONGHURST

LONDON  
In queue and homestead, pub and club, the talk comes sooner or later round to food. Is the shortage of food—real food, that is, not food substitutes—just another of those grousers so dear to the Englishman? Or is it serious enough not only to slow down present recovery, but also, by its effect on the children, to prejudice our future?

The Government say that a lot of people are better off than ever before. And as for the rest—they probably ate too much, anyway.

A useful means of comparison is sport. If this is any criterion, we are falling behind other nations, and the chief reason, according to those who know best, is lack of stamina.

What about the younger generation? It is said that they are fitter, healthier, taller than ever before.

The people to judge are those who have been in contact with children "before and after." To secure their opinions a questionnaire was recently sent out.

It went to mixed schools, public schools, elementary schools; in fact, to a complete cross-section of those who have to do with the coming generation.

One of the questions was: "How does their physique compare with pre-war?" Another was: "Are they subject to more injuries in sport?"

## No charge

A number of schools detect no change.

Among those who gave replies like "Very much the same," "No noticeable difference," were two mixed schools (at Woking and Camberley) and the tough Northern outposts of Sedbergh, Rossall, Stonyhurst (the school with the eight V.C.s) and St. Bees.

The majority are on the other side. They find a deterioration in the physical powers of postwar children. The word "stamina" is used with ominous frequency.

Birchfield's senior elementary school at Manchester, for instance, reply: "Not so good. Children are getting more milk and free meals, however."

## BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

THE other day, the conversation having turned to bad verse, I produced one of my favourites. It is by Robert Bridges, and it is about Nelson and his column.

The gentle, unjealous Shakespeare, I wot,  
In his country grave of peaceful fame,  
Must feel exiled from life and glow:  
If he thinks of this man with his  
warrior claim,  
Who looketh on London as if 'twere  
his own,  
As he standeth in stone, aloft and alone,  
Saiting the sky, with one arm and one eye.

## "Music Calling"

I OFTEN wonder whether the American filmstars who are called upon to pretend to be great composers or violinists or pianists ever see the joke. I have up my sleeve a life story of Beethoven, in which Mr. Alan Ladd plays nearly all Chopin's works, with Brahms (Mr. Fred MacMurray) and Wagner (Mr. Clark Gable) looking on, and offering advice. They all love Mrs. Mozart (Miss Betty Grable), who refuses to marry any of them, for fear they may interfere with her career—she is George Sand. Berlioz finally settles the matter by forming

Highgate say: "Their stamina is not so good as formerly, and they are far more prone to minor injuries. It is noticeable that when injuries are received recovery takes longer. Lack of stamina is caused largely through the present diet."

This is elaborated by their sports master, the same A. H. Fabian who played Soccer for Cambridge Corinthians, Derby County and England.

His impression: "The general standard of play is lower.... I am convinced that the present diet affects the boys' stamina, especially the lack of fats, cream and chocolate.

At Lancing the verdict of Mr. Jagger, the sports master, is: "The boys get much more tired during a game than they did before the war. They are not nearly so strong; because of the lack of fats and meat in their diet."

## Lack of meat

Of the 350,000 children in the London County Council schools an official, well qualified to express an opinion but, like a good civil servant, reluctant to be mentioned by name, said: "Physique is good, but in the older children—15, 16, 17—there is a certain lack of stamina which may be due to lack of meat."

Middlesex County Council: "Physique is good, but the younger children tire easily. This may be due to the present diet or late hours or both."

Mill Hill say: "Enthusiasm is as good as pre-war, but stamina is much weaker."

A master adds: "The standard of games is not so good as pre-war for various reasons. Lack of fats and meat in the diet weakens the stamina and physique of the boys."

Mertonham (Kent County Council) report that "stamina does not seem to be so good as before the war," but give no reasons.

It went to mixed schools, public schools, elementary schools; in fact, to a complete cross-section of those who have to do with the coming generation.

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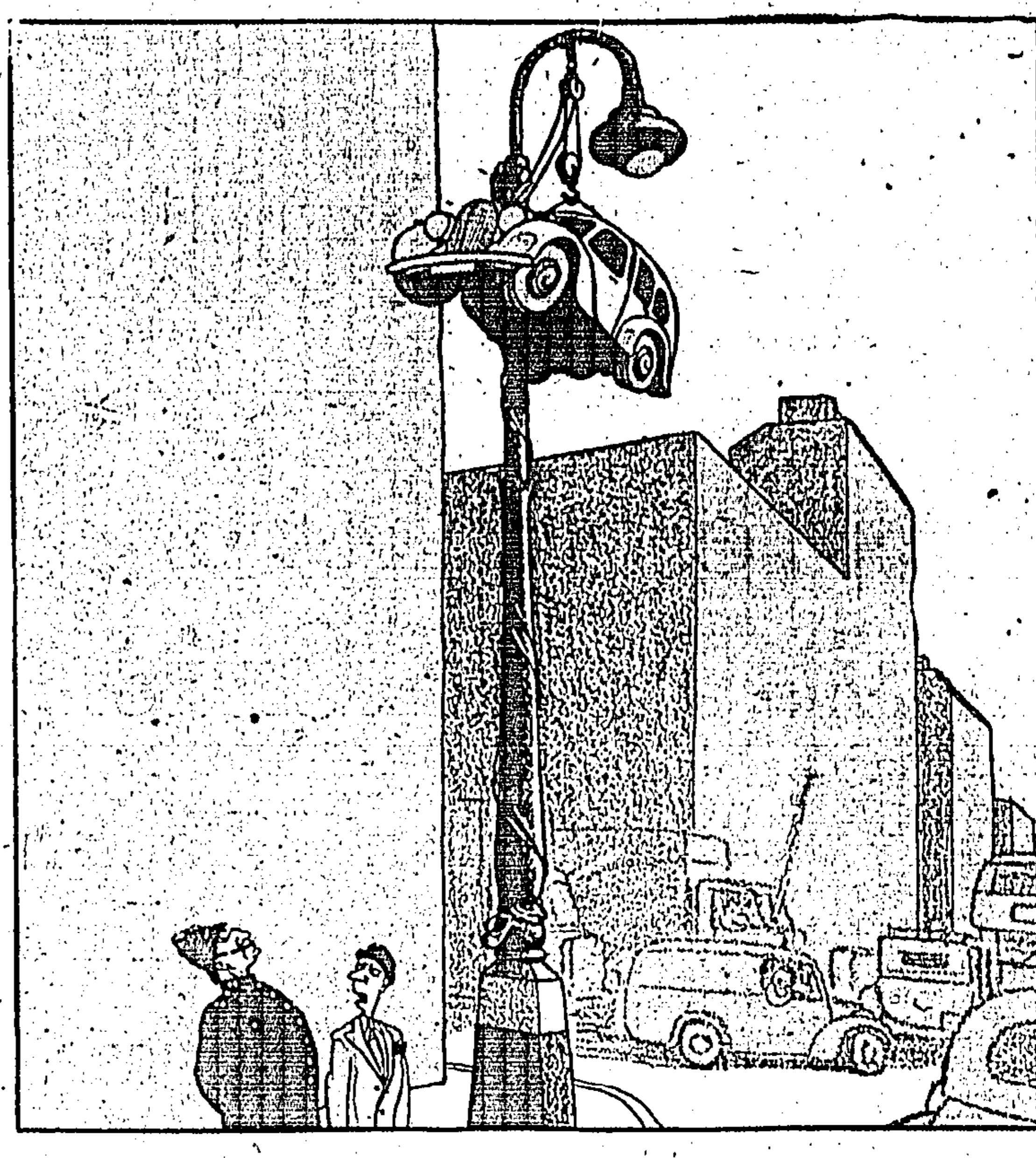
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"Well, I haven't parked it IN the street, have I?"

You could still be young at 100!  
CHAPMAN PINCHER REPORTS A NEW LINE OF INQUIRY

FORTY-ONE of Britain's finest scientists have banded themselves for an attack on what I believe to be the most important project ever devised. They are searching for a means of extending the span of human life to a hundred years and beyond.

The modern attack on the problem of old age is to get at the causes—not to rejuvenate people already old by injections or grafts.

## RAT ROOM

BRUSHING past his signed portrait of Pavlov, the great Russian scientist whose pupil he was, Korenchovsky led me to his thermostated rat room in the basement.

"Old rats, like old people, need warmth," he said, apologising for the heat.

"See these," he said, pointing to five bright-eyed, glossy-coated specimens playing in a wire cage. "They are three years old."

"Rats normally get senile at two and a half. These are still healthy. I have done something to them that staves off senility."

"What works with the rats should work with a man. But we must do thousands more experiments before we can think of experimenting with humans."

Some of these tests are already in process in Britain and abroad.

Scientists at Reading University are studying the ageing effects of germ attacks on pigs. Two professors are about to begin a study of aged human brains. In America experiments involving old people have already begun.

"We must attack this problem internationally to get quick results," says Korenchovsky. To this end he has lately travelled to Switzerland, France, Denmark, Sweden, and other countries successfully inducing scientists to link up with the British work.

The doctor is not nearly so alarmed as many sociologists at Britain's increasing old-age population. There is no danger, he argues, in having a lot of old people—so long as they are fit enough to use for the public good the wisdom only age can acquire.

To cheer me he showed me results of recent experiments in which, with his dark-haired assistant Dr. Vera Jones, he has managed to stave off weight-loss of the heart and liver in rats.

Korenchovsky and his fellow gerontologists, while stressing the magnitude of the problems involved, believe large-scale research could increase everyone's expectation of life to 100.

"And, as well as adding years to life, we want to add life to years," he says.

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*Woman*  
**BEAUTY ARTS**  
By LOIS LEEDS



Lois Leeds gives you advice which you can put to practical use.

**"DEAR LOIS LEEDS"**

"Dear Lois Leeds—I am 50 years old. Please tell me, is a white dinner dress all wrong? I have salt and pepper hair.—MRS A. C."

White is always in good taste and if a white dress is what you want—wear one! A brilliant colour accent would brighten the scene.

"Dear Lois Leeds—I have very deep lines under my eyes. I wear glasses. What can I do?—MISSY."

Try putting a rich eye cream under your eyes, on the lines, and leave it on over night. Be sure that there is no eye strain. Have your eyes re-examined, to be sure that your glasses are correct.

"Dear Lois Leeds—Please suggest a colour for a nice loose coat. I am a black-haired, blonde, tall and 22 years old.—EDNA."

What about a deep yellow wool? Wear black dresses under it, a stunning combination. Scarlet lip stick is especially good for wear with yellow and black.

*Minute Makeup*  
by GABRIELLE



Brush your hair UPWARD and OUTWARD every night and every morning! Use a clean hairbrush. To clean brushes and combs use warm water and powdered borax. Lay the brush on its back in a sunny window. It will dry slowly and thoroughly. If you have a too dry scalp, use an ointment to stimulate circulation. If your scalp is too oily, use hair lotion.

**SIDE GLANCES** By Galbraith



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6-23

## WALLACE THIRD PARTY TALK UPSETS U.S. POLITICIANS

BY HARRY W. FRANTZ  
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington, Aug. 22.—The possibility that Henry A. Wallace may head a "third party" movement in the 1948 Presidential campaign has caused some uneasiness in the camps of the regular Democratic and Republican parties, and has led to caution in making categorical claims concerning the election result.

It is not believed that Wallace and his followers have any prospect whatever of winning a national election, but in view of close Republican-versus-Democratic strength in many states and cities, the appearance of a "third party" in even a few states and metropolitan centres could affect the net outcome of an election.

In the United States electoral system, a majority of electoral votes rather than of total votes determines the Presidential contest, and the loss of a single largely populated state could conceivably have a decisive result.

At this stage, the Wallace group has started a "movement" rather than an actual party organisation, and Wallace himself appears inclined to make his bid for power through the Democratic Party—at least until the extent of his strength is revealed in preliminaries to the National Democratic Convention of 1948.

His intentions for the present have disturbed the Democrats more than the Republicans, since a minority wing in the Democratic Party would impair Mr Truman's chance of re-election.

Republican politicians, nevertheless, are uneasy about the intentions of Wallace and his followers, since my effort to organise a "new Party" would look to the 1952, as well as the 1948 elections, and historically such "progressive" movements have gained strength. Conversely, if 1948 should reveal increasing unemployment, a slump in farm products prices, and a relaxation in the present severely anti-Russian feeling, a new orientation might develop in partisan politics.

United States history, "third party" movements have usually been short-lived and ineffective. They grew out of particular needs or "drives," such as monetary reform, agrarian crises or the prohibition of alcoholic beverages. A notable exception was the Republican Party, which grew up in 1854 to 1856 as a consequence of the anti-slavery struggle, and won its first national election with Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

The 20th century there have been several "third party" efforts, the most significant being those of Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressive Party in the 1912 Campaign, and of Robert A. LaFollette with a more liberal "progressive" platform in 1924.

Theodore Roosevelt's attempt

to gain out of his inability to gain control of the "regular" Republican Party, and had the net effect of dividing the Republican Party vote, with the consequent election of Woodrow Wilson, a Democrat. In the Electoral College, Wilson had 435 votes, Roosevelt (Progressive Republican) 88, and William Howard Taft (regular Republican candidate for re-election) only 4.

LaFollette's "Progressives"

In 1924 Senator Robert A. LaFollette, a politician of great statesmen, headed a "progressive party" in the Presidential campaign against Calvin Coolidge, Republican Victor, and John W. Davis, conservative Democrat. This "third party" was years in preparation, had support of many unions, including the Railway Brotherhoods, and had members in both the Senate and House of Representatives.

Nevertheless, the Progressives gained only 17 percent, or less than 3,000,000 of the popular vote, and in electoral returns carried only the 13 votes of LaFollette's home state of Wisconsin. LaFollette then abandoned further efforts to organise a permanent "third Party".

Wallace's potential support, in event of a "third party" campaign, would be derived from: firstly, the relatively radical wing of organised labour, which dislikes the opportunistic policy of helping labour friends and hurting labour foes which the American Federation of Labour has followed; secondly some elements of the farm population who thought Wallace as Secretary of Agriculture had progressive and beneficial plans; and, thirdly, the segment of the population which thinks that a further effort should be made to harmonise United States-Soviet Russian relations in favour of the "One World" system.

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# Anglo-Egyptian Dispute Settlement Again Upset

Lake Success, Aug. 28.—The Anglo-Egyptian dispute, which came within an inch of solution, has been thrown into utter confusion by Colombia's last-minute surprise abstention from voting and her new resolution, calling for direct negotiations for the British evacuation of Egypt and a new Suez defence pact.

## Partition Of India's Forces

New Delhi, Aug. 29.—The Indian Union will receive 32 naval vessels and all existing landing craft, while 16 craft will be awarded to Pakistan, according to an official communiqué announcing the final decisions of the Partition Council regarding the allotment of units of the armed forces between the Governments of India, and Pakistan.

India also will receive 15 infantry regiments, 12 armoured corps units, 18½ artillery regiments and 61 engineer units, while Pakistan has been allotted eight infantry regiments, six armoured corps units, 8½ artillery regiments and 34 engineer units.

Recommendations regarding the re-constitution of the Royal Indian Air Force and some units of the Indian Army have not yet been made, the communiqué said.

India's share of the navy will include four sloops, two frigates, 12 minesweepers, one corvette, one survey vessel, four trawlers, four motor minesweepers and four harbour defence motor launches.

Pakistan will receive two sloops, two frigates, four minesweepers, two trawlers, two motor minesweepers and four harbour defence motor launches.

"In allotting the ships, the requirements of each Dominion have been kept in view, and care has been taken to see that the actual allotment results in each Dominion getting its fair share," the communiqué said. "Similarly, in allotting infantry, armoured corps artillery and engineer units, the same considerations have been borne in mind."—United Press.

## TREASURE RETURNED TO DUTCH

The Hague, Aug. 28.—Fifteen wooden cases, containing 32,000,000 guilders worth of diamonds and another 3,000,000 guilders of gold, silver and gems, were returned to Holland from Germany—under heavy escort today.

The diamonds and gems left Holland in September 1944, when German SS troops fighting in the battle of Arnhem took them away from bank vaults in that town under the orders of the German Minister of Armaments, Professor Albert Speer, one of the Nuremberg war criminals.

The diamonds were put into envelopes, each marked with the name of the Dutch owner. The Dutch held the key to the Arnhem bank vault, but during the battle of Arnhem, SS troops forced the vault and looted the gems.

### Treasure Traced

The Germans took the Arnhem diamonds to Berlin and later on to a salt mine at Friedrichroda, where they were captured by American troops and transported to the Taunus Bank at Frankfurt.

Dutch investigators, who worked for a considerable time on this question and found trace of the diamonds in a German girl in Berlin, who had been present at the re-registration of the treasure in 1944, could easily prove that the diamonds were looted from Holland.

The Americans, thereupon gave them permission for the return of the jewels to Holland.

Some Dutch platinum is still missing, however, and it is more difficult to prove the origin of this as the Germans melted it down. There is still some hope, nevertheless, that the platinum also might come back to its Dutch owners.—United Press.

## Strange Malady Killed 35

Honolulu, August 29.—Medical men are baffled by a strange malady that has taken the lives of 35 apparently healthy Filipinos within five years—seven occurring this year.

The last victim, Santiago Balboa Montoro, was found dead in bed. An autopsy showed no discernible cause.

All victims have been men between the ages of 32 to 39, and succumbed between midnight and 6 a.m. after reported to be in good health the night before. No screams or other warnings preceded the deaths and there were no marks of violence.

Hawaii University pathologists reported no traces of known poisons were found in the vital organs of the victims shipped to them. This confirmed the fact that the deaths were sudden and were not the result of prolonged diseases.—United Press.

The Egyptian delegation was not the only one to admit bewilderment at the unexpected turn of events.

While Senor Alfonso Lopez, of Colombia, maintained silence until the last minute on how he would vote and kept the new resolution calling for the evacuation of Egypt and a Suez defence agreement to himself, no one could foresee that the Security Council would find itself in the present difficult position.

Observers thought that not a single delegation was in a position to take a stand on the new Colombian proposal at this stage.

Egypt tonight, however, rejected the new Colombian resolution, when the Egyptian Prime Minister, Nokrashy Pasha, declared that the proposal made British evacuation conditional on a new treaty.

"Without a complete evacuation of the Suez Canal area, no progress can be made in the negotiations," he told the Council when the debate on Egypt was resumed.

Earlier, a Brazilian resolution calling for a resumption of direct negotiations between Britain and Egypt was defeated.

**Sudan Condominium**

Nokrashy Pasha also objected to the second part of the Colombian proposal asking both parties to negotiate an end of the Sudan condominium.

## Ex-Governor Blamed For Punjab Riots

New Delhi, Aug. 28.—Mr Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of the Dominion of India, today joined Pakistan's Health Minister, Ghazanfar Ali Khan, in blaming the present trouble in the Punjab on the post-regime under Sir Evan Jenkins, the retired Governor of the state.

"The trouble is due to past handling of the situation and not to the present," he declared.

"There was a section of the 'Governor's rule' in the Punjab for months in which we had no hand, and the doing of which we protested repeatedly."

"We have no shadow of doubt that what we are having today is the result of the past year's activities. Inactivities and misdeeds in the Punjab," he added.

Last week Ghazanfar Ali Khan accused Sir Evan Jenkins and his Government with responsibility in the rioting.

Mr. Nehru was addressing correspondents before leaving for the Punjab tomorrow "for a number of days."

### 200,000 KILLED

Two-hundred thousand people are estimated to have died in the last ten days of communal rioting in Punjab.

A 24-hour curfew—to last four days, with a two-hour break every afternoon—was imposed in Old Delhi from 4 p.m. today, after an attack on a train in which seven passengers were reported killed.

Mohamed Ali Jinnah, the Governor General of Pakistan, who arrived in the Punjab city of Lahore today, was expected to confer with Sir Francis Mudie, the Governor of West Punjab (Pakistan) and with Provincial Ministers.

Earlier today, reports from Karachi—the Pakistan capital—predicted a top-level conference on the rioting in Lahore tomorrow between Lord Mountbatten, the Governor General of the Dominion of India, and Mr. Nehru.

### EXTREME BRUTALITY

Mr. Nehru told correspondents there had been "brutality and bestiality to an extreme degree" on both sides in the Punjab.

Officers of the Government from Karachi, Lahore and elsewhere, had not shown that sense of responsibility which must govern the utterances at the present moment, he said.

"At this time of grave crisis and imminent danger for the large numbers of people, the only way in saving the situation is by the Dominions taking swift action," as far as possible in co-operation.

Stressing that co-operation is necessary between the two Governments in the Punjab, Mr. Nehru said that, as well as the Lahore Conference and a Defence Council meeting in Ambala (Punjab), Indian and Pakistani ministers, with ministers from the two Punjab provinces, would tour the riot-torn areas.

As far as the Government of India was concerned, the present problems were to bring relief to isolated minorities in the West Punjab and to arrange for the evacuation of the refugees, he added.—Reuter.

## CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers

1. St. Paul.
2. In the Atlantic Ocean, 1,200 miles west of Africa.
3. Vancouver, B.C.
4. 305 days, 5 hours, 40 minutes and 49.7 seconds.
5. Katherine, 0. South America.

This paragraph conveys the idea that we are going to discuss with the British the future of the Sudan," he said. "We maintain it is a domestic issue, and we shall solve it to the mutual satisfaction of Egypt and the Sudanese, with full regard to the principles of the Charter."

The Soviet delegate asked for a postponement of the debate to consider the Colombian proposal. The Security Council then adjourned the debate until 7 p.m. GMT tomorrow.

In the debate on the Brazilian resolution, six of the 11 members of the Council voted in favour, but Russia, Colombia and Syria abstained and Poland voted against.

To carry a resolution, it is necessary for seven nations, including all the Big Five, to concur in its favour.

### Gromyko On Defects

M. Andrei Gromyko, the first speaker today, said that the Brazilian resolution "completely ignores the fact that the negotiations between Egypt and Britain have already failed. That is the first defect."

The second important defect is that any further conversations would take place while the troops of one country were on the territory of the other. This would be totally unjust.

"This is also contrary to the Charter, which guarantees the equal sovereignty of nations."

"It is not difficult to understand why the Egyptian Government does not favour the Brazilian resolution."

"The third important defect of the Brazilian resolution is that it takes the settlement of the dispute out of the hands of the Security Council," Mr. Gromyko said.

"No one in the Security Council can deny the seriousness of the Egyptian case and its dangers to the preservation of international peace and security."

### Draws Comparison

He drew a comparison between the Egyptian and Indonesian questions, where, he said, the principle of sovereign equality had been contradicted.

The decision to refer the question back for negotiation could only be justified if it is shown that both parties have not exhausted all methods of discussion and conciliation," M. Gromyko said. "There is no evidence that such conditions exist."

Another important shortcoming, M. Gromyko asserted, was that one country had troops on the territory of the other.

"The people of Egypt consider quite rightly that the continuation of negotiations with Britain, while Egypt and the Sudan are still occupied by British troops, would put them in an unfavourable position," he said.

### Egypt's Sovereignty

"This affects not only their national feelings but is also inconsistent with the sovereignty of Egypt as a state."

"Any other self-respecting state would react to the Brazilian resolution in the same way as Egypt has done."

"If the Security Council limits itself," he continued, "to calling for renewed negotiations and does not state its own opinion on the substance of the question, it would mean the Security Council avoids its direct obligations."

"For certain countries, in particular certain big powers, it has been difficult to adopt a position on the substance of the issue, but the Security Council cannot avoid taking up a position in the situation which is potentially so dangerous."—Reuter.

## Cunningham Leaves For London

Jerusalem, Aug. 28.—General Sir Alan Cunningham, High Commissioner in Palestine, left by plane today for London where, British officials said, he would confer with Government leaders over UNSCOP's pending report to the United Nations Assembly.—United Press.

### Plane Workers Dismissed

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 28.—More than 2,000 civilian workers at the Martin bomber plant, packing and preserving Army Air Force's machinery used during the war for the construction of planes, were today dismissed without notice or explanation on secret orders from the War Department.

Oillores at Fort Crook said "something big" is behind the abrupt stoppage of work, but refused to elaborate.—Associated Press.

### Japan Must Be Kept Impotent

(Continued from Page 1)

Japan to the International Court and such bodies as the FAO and the ILO."

According to reliable sources, the Commonwealth delegates, joined today by Thakin Lwin Baw, the Burmese Minister for Foreign Affairs, were told the details of steps being taken to destroy the Japanese industrial potential, including atomic research.

These sources said that Australia insisted that no glider clubs should be allowed in Japan and that no Japanese should be permitted to train as pilots.

The Australian views, which were said to have been accepted, included a proposal that there should be a world conference to discuss the idea of international controlled airports in Japan.

The Australian delegates were said to have supported in general principle the proposals that Japan should remain disarmed indefinitely and that any Japanese police force for internal order should be subject to regular international supervision.

The Conference, which is expected to end on Monday, will tomorrow discuss the economic aspects of demilitarisation and disarmament of Japan.—Reuter.

### They Met in Bombay

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture.



HERE are the Vernon Sisters, talented tap dancers, who appear in the new CSE revue, "Over To You," at the China Fleet Club Theatre.

## PRICE TUMBLE FOLLOWS AUSTERITY STATEMENT

London, Aug. 28.—British stocks sagged sharply, second-hand motor car prices tumbled, and continental tourist authorities were pessimistic today under the impact of yesterday's British Government statement disclosing new austerity measures.

## BILL GIVES ALGERIA HOME RULE

Paris, Aug. 28.—A bill giving the French colony of Algeria partial home rule, universal suffrage and financial autonomy, was today presented to the French Council of the Republic for review after having been passed by the National Assembly last night.

The bill, which was the subject of heated Parliamentary discussion for two full consecutive days before its passage, grants Moslem women the right to vote, but stipulates that the manner in which a vote is cast must be determined by the Algerian Assembly.

The measure also calls for Algeria to be governed by a Governor-General, but he is to be guided by a six-man Cabinet chosen by the Governor-General himself, the head of the Algerian Finance Committee and chief of the Colonial Assembly.

The bill calls for an Algerian budget and other state and financial matters to originate in the Financial Assembly and become effective only after a two-thirds vote of the Colonial Assembly. The two-thirds vote of the Assembly is the only check retained on financial bills.

The bill has been the subject of controversy for some time. The Communists abstained from voting last night, as did French members from Algeria to the Assembly. During a spirited debate on the proposal last week, Moslem members walked out in protest.—United Press.

## Plane Workers Dismissed

The Star, left wing paper, said the Government has largely itself to blame if people are puzzled by the latest cuts, and said that their meagre nature arouses misgivings about what has yet to come. The Evening News, Conservative, said the shape of government policy could not be discerned until the picture is complete.

Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard protested that the middle class bore the brunt of the cuts. The cuts themselves were blamed by the Standard on "woeful mishandling of the nation's affairs."—Associated Press.

## More Clashes In Indonesia

Batavia, Aug. 28.—A Republican communique today described continued fighting despite the cease fire order, in various areas, today, with the Dutch allegedly using planes and tanks.

The communiqué said Dutch planes dropped bombs in support of ground troops at Wungu, four miles southwest of Bandung, where the Dutch employed tanks. Clashes also were reported at Pingti, nine miles south of Ambarawa, and at Demiek, 10 miles northeast of Semarang.

Meanwhile, Raden Soejakarta reported that the Republican Cabinet had decided to recall the Foreign Minister, Hadij Agus Salim, from New York for a full report on Security Council action in the Indonesian conflict.

The same broadcast denied that any decision had been made yet on what countries would be nominated to sit on the three-man commission to arbitrate the dispute.

However, the broadcast added that political circles in the Republican capital were mentioning Australia, Syria and Poland.—United Press.

## Raising Industry In Anglo-American Zone

Paris, Aug. 28.—The disarmament, demilitarisation and the democratisation of Germany are "indispensable," says a communiqué drafted following the talks between Britain, the United States and France on the level of German industry.

The talks were held in London from August 22 to August 27. In addition to the question of the level of industry in the Anglo-German zone of Germany, the administration and control of the Ruhr mines was also under discussion.

The following are excerpts from the text of tonight's communiqué:

"The delegations were in agreement to recognise that the envisaged measures should not ultimately give German reconstruction or the reconstruction of democratic European countries.

"It is necessary, in their minds, that German resources contribute to the general rehabilitation of Europe.

"The three delegations recognise that disarmament, demilitarisation and democratisation of Germany are indispensable to peace, and that the projects envisaged in the Anglo-American zone will not prejudice the guarantees to be established in the future.

### Ruhr Minos

"In particular, the American and British delegations have indicated that the project for administration and control of the Ruhr mines, communicated to the French delegation, does not prejudge the future status of these mines, and will not obstruct an application of the necessary measures so that the Ruhr would not, once more, become an instrument of aggression, nor obstruct measures destined